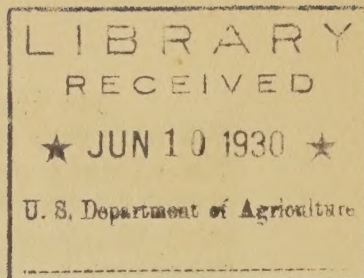


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Library



MATERIAL OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE ON THE ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF AGRICULTURE

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE
IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

By Emma B. Hawks, Associate Librarian, U. S. Department of Agriculture

A Paper presented to the Agricultural Libraries Section, American Library Association, Los Angeles, Calif., June 26, 1930.

It is obvious that the most desirable way of securing foreign (or domestic) material is to have it rain down on your library, through the mail, like modern manna from heaven, for foreign material not acquired before a review of it has been seen can seldom be obtained promptly, but must be sent for to the country of its origin.

The way to accomplish this automatic receipt is to have the address of the library on the mailing lists of issuing institutions and government offices for all serial publications known to be needed. But the manner of bringing about this happy state of affairs is not quite so obvious. One of the most desired classes of such coveted material is that comprising the statistical reports issued annually or oftener by almost every government in the world, giving figures of agricultural production and of commerce. For statistical and economic research these are "source material" (to use a term now much in vogue), and indispensable to thorough and intelligent work by economists. In order to be placed upon the mailing lists for these annual reports, the first necessity is to know what they are and by what offices they are issued. The List of the Serial Publications of Foreign Governments now in preparation by the American Council of Learned Societies, the American Library Association and the National Research Council, promises to be exceedingly useful in giving such information, as well as telling us, (which is its primary object) in what libraries sets of the publications are to be found. This list will, however, hardly be published for a year or more to come. The Reference Service on International Affairs of the American Library in Paris issued in 1926 a mimeographed list entitled European Economic and Financial Publications and in 1929 the first part, covering, in alphabetical order, Albania to France, of a larger work Official Publications of European Governments, and these are most useful in telling us what is what in European publications.

But the most authoritative source of such information is, of course, the official lists of their publications issued by the various governments. The Library of Congress published in 1927 a pamphlet by James B. Childs, chief of the Documents Division, entitled *An Account of Government Document Bibliography in the United States and Elsewhere*, which enumerates and describes in thorough and satisfactory manner all these government lists, both past and current. I am repeating here the titles of only a few of the principal ones, but there are at least two interesting lists which have begun publication since the date of Mr. Childs' pamphlet. One is the German *Monatliches Verzeichnis der Reichsdeutschen Amtlichen Druckschriften*, which, with characteristic thoroughness, gives titles of official and semi-official publications of the German government and also of the states and larger cities, with complete subject and personal indexes. The other is *Overseas Official Publications*, issued quarterly by the Royal Empire Society, and listing all publications received in its library emanating from or relating to the overseas empire. The Subject Catalogue of the library of this same Society, volume one of which has just been issued, is also a valuable guide to publications about these countries. Great Britain is quite well documented with the following lists: Consolidated List of Government Publications, a price list arranged by publishing office, or by groups such as Command papers, and House of Lords papers and bills. Each quarterly number has a subject index, and there is a semi-annual cumulation, the last number of the year superseding previous issues; Monthly Circular of Recent Selected Publications, which gives descriptive reviews of the most interesting publications of the month, followed by a list arranged under subject. The firm of P. S. King and Son, London, puts out King's Monthly List of the publications which it issues or handles, including the outstanding British and Indian documents, and also books of economic interest, both British and American. The acquisition of British official publications is made easy also by the British Library of Information, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York City, in charge of Mr. Angus Fletcher, who is always glad to answer inquiries and lend publications, and can frequently also supply them. Canada has a Catalogue of Official Publications, a price list of available items, issued annually since 1926, with supplements issued monthly or as required. So far as I know France and Italy have no current lists of their publications. Italy has a general catalogue, however, bringing the record up to 1923.

So much (all we have time for) in regard to foreign government lists.

A request to a foreign government for its publications will be likely to receive more favorable attention if it is sent under the letterhead and signature of the highest official of the begging institution (rather than by a mere librarian), worded with formality and accompanied by an offer of exchange of publications.

Perhaps the most important single source of world economic information is the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. You are all, no doubt, familiar with its publications, although, unless you use them very frequently, you may be at a loss to say just what the present forms and titles of its periodicals are. Its three monthly journals have had a varied

history as to title and manner of issuance, but throughout have been devoted, one to agricultural statistics, one to economic subjects, and one to reviews of agricultural literature. Since January, 1929, they are issued as International Review of Agriculture: Part 1. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Science and Practice; part 2. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology; part 3. Monthly Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics. Annual subscription for the three together with the monthly International Bulletin of Plant Protection which the Institute also issues, is 125 lire a year. The sole agents now are Bestetti and Tumminelli, 32 Via Michelangelo Caotani, Rome. I hope and believe that the State agricultural college libraries, however, receive the publications of the Institute free. The two Yearbooks of the Institute are well established series. The International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, beginning in 1910, the last issue of which is 1928/29, gives the production of crops and farm animals for most of the civilized world. Its Annuaire International de Législation Agricole, begun in 1911, the last number of which is for 1928, lists the agricultural laws of the various countries, sometimes giving a short summary of their provisions, but usually only their titles. The Institute, for more than five years, has been working to bring about the taking of a world census of agriculture in 1930. Mr. L. M. Estabrook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture was for several years engaged in helping to make plans for this census and in visiting the various countries to consult with them and persuade them to take the census and to take it in the manner worked out by the Institute, so that the results shall be comparable with those of other countries. This census will, I suppose, be published within a year or two by the Institute.

Other aids in the pursuit of economic information that have come to my attention are the following: International Finance Source Book, by Diana I Powers Rossi, issued in 1928 through the Educational Department of the Investment Bankers Association of America, not of course devoted to agricultural economics, but giving useful lists arranged under country and under country by subjects, with descriptive notes; Bibliographie der Sozialwissenschaften, published monthly by the Statistisches Reichsamt of Germany, and giving a comprehensive list of economic literature, both books and journal articles, without abstracts. Nachschlagebuch der Nachschlagewerke für die Wirtschaftspraxis, published in 1925 by the Hamburgisches Welt-wirtschafts-Archiv, being a catalogue, arranged under subject, of the reference material used by this economic institution; The Agricultural Production of the World, published by the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture, translated from the Hungarian original (1929 last published); Guide to Current Official Statistics of the United Kingdom, described in its sub-title as "a systematic survey of its statistics appearing in all official publications issued during the year," and consisting of a detailed subject index and a list of the publications.

I have not yet spoken of the most obvious and available help in keeping in touch with our subject--the mimeographed publication (Is it a publication, if it is mimeographed, and if not what does one call it?) Agricultural Economics Literature, issued monthly by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, listing and reviewing publications received in the Department Library. Its mimeographed form enables it to present the information with the least possible delay. I trust it is not necessary to remind this group of the Experiment Station Record, which devoted a section to agricultural economics.

This inadequate little paper on the foreign economic material will have accomplished all that it expects, if it leads you to the examination of some of the more complete guides to the subject.

REFERENCES

American library in Paris. Reference service on international affairs, 10 rue de l'Elysée, Paris. European economic and financial publications. 31 p. Paris, 1926.

Mimeographed. A list of publications current in 1926.

-----Official publications of European governments; an outline bibliography of serials and important monographs, including diplomatic documents, issued by European government offices and ministries. Pt. 1. Albania-France. Paris, 1929.

Canada. Department of public printing and stationery. Division of Documents. Catalogue of official publications. 1926.

A price list of available publications, issued annually with supplements monthly or as required.

Childs, James B.

An account of government document bibliography in the United States and elsewhere. 39 p. Washington, 1927. Published by the Library of Congress.

Germany. Reichsministerium des Innern.

Monatliches verzeichnis der Reichsdeutschen amtlichen Druckschriften, 1927 - date.

Includes official and semi-official publications of the German government, and also of the states and larger cities. An extensive subject index and an index of persons is contained in each number.

Germany. Statistisches reichsamt.

Bibliographie der sozialwissenschaften; monatshefte der buch - und zeitschriftenliteratur des in - und auslandes über gesellschaft, politik, wirtschaft, finanzen, statistik.

Current. A comprehensive monthly record of economic literature, both books and journal articles. No abstracts.

Great Britain. H. M. Stationery office.

Consolidated list of government publications.

Current. Issued monthly. Cumulated semi-annually, the last number of the year superseding all the previous numbers.

Great Britain. H. M. Stationery office.

Monthly circular of recent selected publications.

Current. Gives descriptive reviews of the most interesting publications of the month, followed by a list arranged under subject.

Great Britain. Permanent consultative committee on official statistics.

Guide to current official statistics of the United Kingdom...being a systematic survey of the statistics appearing in all official publications issued in 1928. v. 7, 1928. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1929.

Hamburgische welt-wirtschafts-archiv, Hamburg, Germany.
Nachschlagebuch der nachschlagewerke für die wirtschaftspraxis...hrsg.
von Dr. Paul Heile. 1 Jahrg., 1925.

Hungary. Ministry of agriculture.
The agricultural production of the world in 1929. Translated from the
Hungarian original. Budapest.
At least two previous annual numbers have been issued.

India. Central publication branch.
Catalogue of publications relating to agriculture, forestry, army,
civic, commerce, finance, legislation, industry, public health, rail-
ways, science, trade, etc., published by the government of India. Comp.
and corrected up to 31st Dec. 1927. 285 p. Calcutta [1928]
----- Supplementary catalogue of publications...published during 1928.
42 p. Calcutta [1929]

International institute of agriculture, Rome.
Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1911- date. (Latest
issue is 1928)

International institute of agriculture, Rome. Bureau of statistics.
International yearbook of agricultural statistics, 1910- date.
(Latest issue is 1928/29)

International institute of agriculture.
International review of agriculture.
Part 1. Monthly bulletin of agricultural science and practice.
Part 2. Monthly bulletin of agricultural economics and sociology.
Part 3. Monthly crop report and agricultural statistics.
Current.

Italy. Ministero delle finanze. Provveditorato generale dello stato.
Pubblicazioni edite dallo stato o col suo concorso (1861-1923).
Catalogo generale. 668 columns. Roma, 1924.
Arranged by subject and with an alphabetical index.

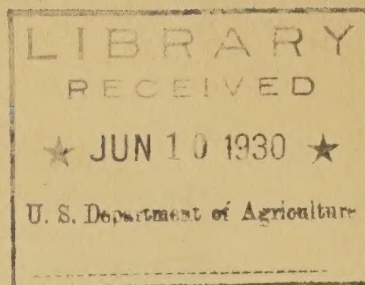
King, P. S., & Son, London.
King's monthly list. Current.
Lists publications issued or handled by the firm, including the
outstanding British and Indian documents, and also books of economic
interest, both English and American.

Rossi, Mrs. Diana I. Powers.
International finance source book, compiled for the Investment Bankers'
Association of America and the Institute of International Finance.
179 p. Chicago. Investment Bankers' Association, 105 South La Salle
St. [1928]

Royal empire society (formerly Royal colonial institute), London. Library.
Overseas official publications; quarterly bulletin of official
publications received by the...society...and issued in the overseas
British Empire or relating thereto. v. 1, no. 1- date. Dec. 1926- date.
----- Subject catalogue of the library. v. 1. 1930.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics



MATERIAL OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE ON THE ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF AGRICULTURE:
PUBLICATIONS OF THE FEDERAL FARM BOARD

By Katharine Jacobs, Cataloguer,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics Library

A Paper presented to the Agricultural Libraries Section, American Library
Association, Los Angeles, Calif., June 26, 1930.

The youngest member of Uncle Sam's large family is the Federal Farm Board. It was created June 15, 1929, by an act of Congress, known as the Agricultural Marketing Act. This precocious child, just one year old, has published its A B C book and primer and now regularly issues publications about which all agricultural librarians will want to hear.

The report of the first year's work we may call the A B C book for it gives in very simple and direct language an account of the Board's activities in the first six months of its life. The report, which is printed and dated January 15, 1930, is entitled Federal Farm Board; a Report of the Activities of the Federal Farm Board in administering the Agricultural Marketing Act. In March 1930, the primer was issued. It is called Circular no. 1 and gives questions and answers. It asks and answers just the questions to which every one wants to answer. "What is the Federal Farm Board? Is there a blanket plan for the marketing of all kinds of farm products? How much Federal government money is available for loans to farmers under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act? etc." Both of these printed publications may be obtained from the Director of Information, Federal Farm Board, Washington, D. C.

Very shortly after the formation of the Federal Farm Board, mimeographed press releases began to appear. The first which bears a date was issued July 16, 1929. The first which bears a number is no. 25, dated August 29, 1929. The last issued in 1929 was no. 99, dated December 31, 1929. Beginning with the release dated January 7, 1930 the numbering no. 1 - 1 was used. The series is numbered 1 - 1, 1 - 2, 1 - 3, etc. Another series of releases is issued by the Division of Information, no. 1 being issued September 25, 1929. To date, the numbering runs consecutively.

Two mimeographed reports have been issued by the Board's regional representative in the Pacific Northwest, Mr. William A. Schoenfeld. The first, issued at Seattle, Washington in December 1929, has title: A Compendium of Wheat Statistics (of interest to the Pacific Northwest) The second, issued in April 1930 at Portland, Oregon, has title: A Compendium of Hop Statistics (of interest to Pacific Coast States) A bibliography has been incorporated in each report.

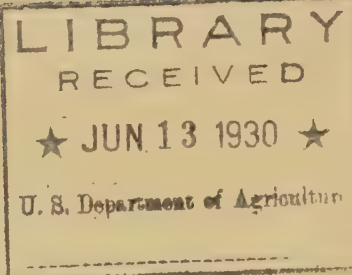
In speaking of bibliographies, two mimeographed bibliographies issued by the Board should be mentioned. Both were compiled by Miss Chastina Gardner of the Division of Cooperative Marketing. The first, issued in 1929, has title: List of References on Cooperative Marketing of Livestock. In March 1930 the Board issued another entitled: The Cooperative Marketing of Grain.

Some confusion appears to exist concerning publications issued by the Division of Cooperative Marketing. This division was transferred to the Federal Farm Board from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture on October 1, 1929. Publications which represent work carried on while the individual writer was in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, are being issued as publications of the Department of Agriculture. Reports on work done since the division was transferred are issued as Federal Farm Board publications. For example, in February, 1930, Miss Chastina Gardner compiled Publications Issued by Farmers' Business Associations, revised to February 1, 1930. This is a publication of the Federal Farm Board, whereas similar lists compiled by her when she was a member of the staff of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics have been issued as publications of that Bureau.

The only check list of the Board's publications of which we know, is the list which appeared in the May and June issues of Agricultural Economics Literature, published by the Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It is planned to include such a list as a regular feature of each issue.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics



MATERIAL OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE ON THE ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF AGRICULTURE

SOCIETY AND ASSOCIATION PUBLICATIONS OF PRIMARY
IMPORTANCE IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

By Louise O. Bercaw, Reference and Bibliographical Assistant
Bureau of Agricultural Economics Library

A Paper presented to the Agricultural Libraries Section, American Library
Association, Los Angeles, Calif., June 26, 1930.

The governmental research agencies in the field of agricultural economics are many, and their formal publications have been pointed out in the papers which have preceded this one. There are other agencies, however, which issue much valuable material. This material is published in the organs of the associations and societies which are concerned with the subject matter of agricultural economics, and in the publications of the research agencies in this field. The most important of these are enumerated below.

THE AMERICAN FARM ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION, which, previous to January, 1919, was the American Farm Management Association, is the most important American association in the field of agricultural economics. The most important journal in this field is its quarterly publication, the Journal of Farm Economics which has been published since June, 1919. It contains, in addition to special articles, the papers and proceedings of the annual meetings of the association, timely "notes" on agricultural economic subjects, book reviews and book notes, and lists of candidates for the master's and doctor's degree in agricultural economics. A cumulated index to the first ten volumes was issued with the October, 1928, number; and a handbook of the association was issued as a supplement to the April, 1929 number.

THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION publishes the American Economic Review which contains, from time to time, valuable articles on agricultural economic subjects. Among the articles of particular interest have been Black's Progress of Farm Relief and the McNary-Haugen Movement, and Nourse's Some Economic and Social Accompaniments of the Mechanization of Agriculture. In addition to articles the Review includes signed book

reviews, titles of new books, documents, reports and legislation, and lists of doctoral dissertations in political economy. Papers and proceedings of the association are usually issued in supplements to the review, as are also the handbooks of the association.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL, which is made up of three members from each of seven national research groups publishes Social Science Abstracts, a monthly which brings together excellent abstracts of worthwhile publications in the field of the social sciences. One of the Council's important committees, from the standpoint of this paper, is the Advisory Committee on Social and Economic Research in Agriculture. This committee is responsible for the following publications: Preliminary Report of a Survey of Economic Research in Agriculture in the United States during the year July 1, 1926 to June 30, 1927 (4 v.); Preliminary Report on Rural Sociological Research in the United States during the year July 1, 1926 to June 30, 1927; Research Methods and Procedure in Agricultural Economics (2 v.); and Rural Sociological Adult Education in the United States, a Social Science Research Monograph (2 publications, 1928 and 1929).

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE AT ROME, ITALY issues many publications of primary importance. These publications are too numerous and too varied in character to attempt a description of their contents, but mention may be made of the International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, the Annuaire International de Legislation Agricole, and the International Review of Agriculture. The last named publication is issued in three parts: Part I, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Science and Practice; Part II, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology; and Part III, Monthly Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics.

THE ASSOCIATION OF LAND-GRANT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES issues proceedings of its annual conventions. Of particular interest are the papers read before the Section on Agriculture. The 40-page Report on the Agricultural Situation by a Special Committee of the Association submitted to the executive body at the 41st annual convention, November 15 to 17, 1927, is one of the most important reports made on the agricultural situation.

THE INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN LAND ECONOMICS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES is, as its name implies, an organization founded for the purpose of conducting research in the fields of land and public utility economics. Its quarterly journal is the Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics, issued since January, 1925. While this journal contains many articles on public utility and urban land economic subjects, articles such as Land Reclamation in Peru, Large Land Holdings in North Dakota, Land Tenure in Walnut Grove Township, Knox County, Illinois, and Trends in the Agriculture of the Hard Winter Wheat Belt, indicate that the rural angle has by no means been neglected. Book reviews and notices are also features.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF COOPERATION, which has held educational conferences every summer since the summer of 1925, issues its papers and proceedings in volumes entitled American Cooperation. Papers and discussions are by men prominent in the cooperative field and the volumes are real contributions to the literature of cooperation.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MARKETING OFFICIALS, organized February 7, 1920, issues printed reports of the proceedings of its annual meetings which contain valuable addresses, discussions and reports on matters related to the marketing of farm products.

THE FOOD RESEARCH INSTITUTE was established at Stanford University in 1921 by the trustees of Leland Stanford Junior University and the Carnegie Corporation of New York for research in the production, distribution and consumption of food. Among its publications are the Wheat Studies, classics in their field; a series of studies in fats and oils; and miscellaneous publications, of which Farm Cost Studies in the United States and the Farm Export Debenture Plan are of great interest.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, which was organized in December, 1889, "to provide a national forum for the discussion of political and social questions", publishes annually six issues of The Annals, each one of which contains from twenty to thirty papers bearing upon the same general subject. Many of these issues, such as the volumes entitled The Agricultural Situation in the United States (January, 1925), Markets of the United States (September, 1926), Tariff Problems of the United States (January, 1929), and Farm Relief (March, 1929), are extremely important to those interested in the economics of agriculture. Twenty-fifth, thirtieth, and thirty-fifth anniversary indexes, covering material published by the Academy up to and including July, 1926, have been issued as supplements.

THE AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION "provides a national forum where all organizations and agencies having to do with rural affairs may meet on common ground for exchange of opinions, clarification of ideas and coordination of programs." The organ of the association is Rural America, monthly except during July and August. It is a small periodical, popular in type, which contains editorials, signed articles, and an annotated list, sometimes entitled Things in Print and sometimes Literature of Rural Life. The association sponsors each year a national country life conference. Proceedings of these conferences are published; they cover such subjects as rural health, rural organization, religion in country life, and rural urban relations. The association has also issued a Country Life Book List and a volume entitled Farm Income and Farm Life which is a symposium on the relation of the social and economic factors in rural progress and which was prepared by a joint committee of the association and the American Farm Economic Association.

THE INSTITUTE OF RURAL AFFAIRS held at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, July 30-August 2, 1929, has issued the proceedings of its first session as a Bulletin (v.23, no.3, January, 1930) of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Papers and discussions include a wide range of subjects - the tariff, farm relief, farm migration, electricity, the country church, etc. - and are by such men as E. G. Nourse, W.J. Spillman, Eric Englund, and Wilson Gee.

THE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS which has met annually for the last three years at the University of Georgia during the Summer School includes rural problems in its discussions. The addresses delivered at the first two sessions were not printed but the addresses of the third were issued as a Bulletin (v. 30, no.2, November, 1929) of the University of Georgia, the first of a series of Institute publications.

THE INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA issues Institute Monographs which have been found useful. Among them are A Statistical Study of Virginia; Counties in Transition; and Rural Depopulation in Certain Tidewater and Piedmont Areas of Virginia.

FOREIGN ASSOCIATIONS In addition to the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture which have already been mentioned there are the publications of foreign societies and associations. Because of lack of time and space this paper cannot attempt a description of any of these other than the publications of two English societies. The AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS SOCIETY, somewhat similar to the American Farm Economic Association, was founded in 1926 "for the purpose of promoting the study and teaching of history, statistics, economics, and sociology in relation to the agricultural industry and agricultural communities." Two reports of proceedings of the 1928 and 1929 conferences have been issued, also a series of four pamphlets entitled Agricultural Economics, Studies in Scope and Method. The AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY publishes valuable material on the economics of agriculture. Among its publications are Miscellaneous Papers in Agricultural Economics; The Rural Industries of England and Wales; Occasional Notes (quarterly) and Index to Periodical Literature Related to Agricultural Economics (probably semi-annual, two numbers issued for 1929).

MISCELLANEOUS Lack of time also prevents a description of other American societies which students of agricultural economics find useful. It is impossible however to ignore the series of investigations in agricultural economics, commercial policies, and economic reconstruction published by the Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institution; the Bulletins of the Bureau of Railway Economics; the publications of the Agricultural Service of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; the Service Monographs on the various government bureaus, commissions, etc., and the Studies in Administration of the Institute for Government Research; the publications of the National Bureau of Economics Research and the press releases, studies in the cost of living, report on the agricultural problem, and other publications of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Neither can the surveys that banking associations and insurance companies are making be ignored. As an example of what an insurance company is doing the report of the Policyholders Service Bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company entitled Marketing California Grapes may be mentioned.

The Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics of the University of California was established in 1928 through the generosity of the Bancitaly Corporation in tribute to Mr. A. P. Giannini. As the foundation is established "on an exceedingly broad basis covering the field of Agricultural Economics in the widest sense" its publications are most important. Although nothing has been published by the Foundation as such, its valuable contributions are being issued in the bulletin series of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of California.

And last, but not least, are the publications of associations which contain occasional articles of interest. Among them are the Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science; the American Political Science Review, published by the American Political Science Association; the South-western Political and Social Science Quarterly published by the South-western Political and Social Science Association; the Journal of the American Statistical Association; and the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society.

LIST OF ADDRESSES OF ASSOCIATIONS, SOCIETIES, AND INSTITUTES
INCLUDED IN THE TEXT.

- The Academy of Political Science, Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University,
New York, N. Y.
- Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Oxford University, Oxford,
England.
- The Agricultural Economics Society. Secretary: J. S. King, York Buildings,
Queen Street, Edinburgh, Scotland.
- The American Academy of Political and Social Science, 3622-3624 Locust
Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- American Country Life Association, Incorporated, 105 East 22nd Street,
New York, N. Y.
- American Economic Association, Publication office: 450 Ahnaip Street,
Menasha, Wis. Executive Office: Northwestern University, Evanston,
Ill.
- The American Farm Economic Association. Publication office: 450 Ahnaip
Street, Menasha, Wis. Secretary-Treasurer: W. I. Myers, Cornell
University, Ithaca, N. Y.
- American Institute of Cooperation, 1731 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
- The American Political Science Association. Publication office: 450-458
Ahnaip Street, Menasha, Wis. Secretary-Treasurer: Clyde L. King,
205 Bennett Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
- American Statistical Association. Publication office: Rumford Press
Building, Concord, N. H. Editorial office: Columbia University,
New York, N. Y.
- Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. Secretary-Treasurer:
Thomas P. Cooper, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky,
Lexington, Ky.
- Bureau of Railway Economics, Transportation Bldg., Washington, D. C.
- Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, Agricultural Service,
Washington, D. C.
- Food Research Institute, Stanford University, Calif.
- Institute for Government Research, 26 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D.C.
- Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities, Wieboldt
Hall, Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill.
- Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics, University of California,
Berkeley, Calif.

Institute for Research in the Social Sciences, University of Virginia,
University, Va.

Institute of Economics, 26 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Institute of Public Affairs and International Relations, University of
Georgia, Athens, Ga.

Institute of Rural Affairs, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.

International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Policyholders Service Bureau,
1 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

National Association of Marketing Officials. Secretary-Treasurer: F. B.
Bomberger, College Park, Md.

National Bureau of Economic Research, Incorporated, 51 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

National Industrial Conference Board, Incorporated, 247 Park Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Royal Statistical Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2, London, England.

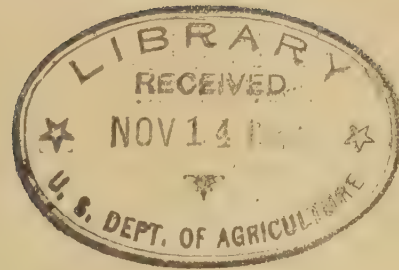
Social Science Research Council, 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The Southwestern Political and Social Science Association, Austin, Tex.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics



MATERIAL OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE ON THE ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF AGRICULTURE

STATE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

By Mary F. Carpenter, Reference Assistant,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics Library

A Paper presented to the Agricultural Libraries Section, American Library Association, Los Angeles, Calif., June 26, 1930.

In reviewing the economic material that the state departments of agriculture have published within the last five years, one notes the fact that most of it falls into two groups - production statistics and marketing data.

Other aspects of the field of agricultural economics have been taken up by a few of the states although often in cooperation with other state agencies. New Jersey has issued in its circular series - The Cost of Production of Honey and A Financial Survey of New Jersey Agriculture; Pennsylvania issued in 1926 Some Phases of Taxation in Pennsylvania and more recently Consumer Demand for Bakery Products in Fifteen Cities of Pennsylvania; Wisconsin has brought out two bulletins dealing with a land economic survey of Northern Wisconsin and several years ago a little section of agricultural history came from New York called The Golden Age of Homespun.

For the most part, however, the publications appear to take the form of crop and livestock statistical reports or marketing information such as rules and regulations for grades and standards of farm products, current market bulletins, and a few special commodity studies. Most of the reports of the State - Federal Crop Reporting Service are published by the state departments of agriculture in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. All of these appear in mimeographed form and some are also printed. The former are useful in giving current data on acreage, production, value, conditions and farm prices of agricultural products although there is much variation in the amount of information from the different states.

The printed crop reports also show great variation not only in value and contents but in appearance. Many are the titles, sizes, shapes and covers. Some appear monthly with an annual compilation, some once a year only. The contents range from that of a state which presents merely a summary of crop

conditions to the annual of California which has detailed tables by counties, of production, acreage and value of many crops and the monthly issued by Iowa, which, besides statistics by counties, includes data on market receipts and shipments, prices, farm labor, farm income and other information. Some of these tables appear only once a year but usually in the same month of each year.

There is an increasing demand for statistics by counties and a crop report which contains them is greeted with pleasure, although I believe there is some doubt as to whether such tables may be accurate.

Kansas is one of the few states which issue detailed annual production statistics independently of the Federal department of agriculture. The December number of the quarterly report issued by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture is devoted each year to agricultural production by counties. These tables are issued later in its Biennial report and this contains also various kinds of statistical information arranged by the names of the counties.

Tables containing the production of dairy products are not often given in the crop reports but are sometimes published in the annual or biennial reports of the departments of agriculture and at least two of the states, California and New York, issue annuals entirely devoted to the statistics of the dairy industry.

Handbooks containing tables of long-time production statistics and other material have been issued by a number of the state departments of agriculture. Recent examples of these compilations have come from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Although containing little primary source data, they make useful reference tools.

In many of the states the only market information published by the state departments of agriculture consist of little circulars giving the rules and regulations regarding grades and standards or reprints of state marketing laws.

A list of state official market bulletins has been compiled by Miss Esther M. Colvin in the Library of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Most of these are issued by the bureaus or divisions of markets attached to the state departments of agriculture. They contain for the most part current information on market prices, movements and conditions of commodities and occasionally short articles. Sometimes they consist only of lists of products wanted and for sale or exchange and apparently are of local interest only although the rural sociologist might be interested in the following item which appeared in the Swappers Department of a state market bulletin. "Will swap one model T Ford Farm Truck in good running condition with good rubber for a good cow." However, in another recent issue of this same periodical there appeared a little gold nugget of economic information in the form of a table showing state butterfat production by counties for the year 1929. A number of commodity market bulletins are issued periodically by the State-Federal Joint Marketing Service of the California Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Other state departments of agriculture have cooperated with the Federal government in issuing current marketing news in the form of mimeographed releases.

Special publications on commodity marketing have been issued by a few of the state departments of agriculture. Some are popular in style intended for the farmer, or shipper, and others are economic studies such as are usually issued by the experiment stations. The list that follows is made up of outstanding titles of the group mentioned above for the last few years with the names of the states which published them.

New Jersey

A Statistical Study of Egg Marketing.
Standardization as an Aid to Better Marketing in New Jersey.
Transportation of New Jersey's Fruits and Vegetables by Truck.
Shipping Seasons of States Producing Fruits and Vegetables in Competition with New Jersey Products, giving Relative Importance in Percentages, 1918-1923.
Receipts of Selected Perishable Food Commodities in the New Jersey Sector of the New York Metropolitan Area - 1928.
Motor Truck Receipts of Fruits and Vegetables at Newark.

Pennsylvania

The Market for Pennsylvania Fruit.
Direct Marketing of Farm Products in Pennsylvania.
The Fruit and Vegetable Supply for Fifteen Cities.
Pennsylvania as a Market for Potatoes
Cooperative Buying and Selling among Farmers.
Improving Quality by Grading Cannery Products.
Economic Trends of the Vegetable Industry.

North Carolina

Carlot Marketing of Poultry.

Texas

Growing and Marketing Texas Vegetables.

West Virginia

Marketing of Apples, Peaches and Potatoes in West Virginia.

Massachusetts

McIntosh Apple Study.
Receipts and Sources of Boston's Food Supply, 1929.
A Survey of Roadside Selling Including a Special Analysis of the Consumer's Attitude.

Missouri

Marketing Eggs in Missouri.

Wisconsin

Marketing Quality Eggs.

Wisconsin

(Department of
Markets)

Tobacco Marketing in Wisconsin.

Cooperative Oil Marketing in Wisconsin.

Legal Phases of Agricultural Marketing and Agricultural Cooperation
(Bibliography)

Crop and Market Reports. History and Present Status in the United
States. (Bibliography)

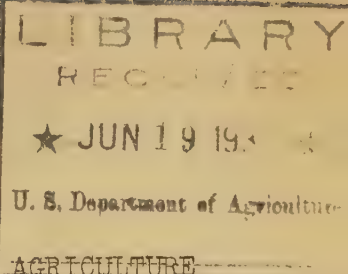
The California Department of Agriculture has published several interesting articles on commodity marketing in its monthly bulletin and an example of the result of cooperative state services is a recent publication called The Oriental Markets for California Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. This is published as a supplement to the Monthly Bulletin of the California Department of Agriculture but was written by Carl Spurlock, Agricultural Commissioner of Solano County, as a report to the State Bureau of Commerce.

Another recent illustration of state cooperation is Circular 162 of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, The Dairy Industry of New Jersey: Economics and Statistics, which is published in cooperation with the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

For some of the states the only available source for primary economic data published by the state departments of agriculture appears several years old in their annual or biennial reports and apparently there are a few state departments of agriculture that in the last five years have published no economic material at all but have left the task to other state agencies.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of Experiment Stations



MATERIAL OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE ON THE ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION PUBLICATIONS

By Cora L. Feldkamp, Librarian
Office of Experiment Stations Library

Paper, Agricultural Libraries Section, American Library Association,
Los Angeles, Calif., June 26, 1930.

The experiment station publications that have been issued since the passage of the Hatch Act in 1887 now number nearly 23,000, and in looking over a list of the bulletins one is impressed with the great number and variety of problems with which our station workers are confronted. It would be very interesting to enumerate the different kinds of investigations that have been and are at the present time carried on by the experiment stations, but since agricultural economics is the theme of today's program publications on that subject only will be discussed.

It seems unnecessary to tell a group of agricultural librarians what kind of publications the stations issue. Of course not all stations publish the same kind and number, but it can be said that all issue bulletins and reports, some also issue circulars, technical bulletins, and memoirs, and a number issue monthly publications. The searcher for economic material will find that the greater portion of such material is published in the bulletins, many of which are voluminous.

It will be impossible at this time to give more than the briefest outline of the kind of information that has been published. Although the stations were established in 1887, it is not until in the nineties that there is found even a hint of economics. A tabulation of the economic bulletins for the years 1887-1920 disclosed that during this period of 33 years only 14 States issued as many as 8 bulletins of an economic nature; in the period between 1921-1930, 26 States issued 10 or more. The States that have made the greatest contribution along this line in recent years are California, New York, Minnesota and Wisconsin, in the order given. One of the first States to consider agricultural economics of importance was Maryland. In 1892 this State published a Special Bulletin (1), The Agricultural Outlook for the State of Maryland with Suggestions for Its Improvement, by Edward Stake. This outlook reads very much like one of today. In it the author mentions an agricultural depression, over-production of crops, the falling off of exports, the necessity for the farmer to learn better business management -- to keep posted as to markets as other business men do -- and the need of a fair and just system of taxation.

It is found that in 1893 Nebraska published a bulletin on the Cost of Farm Crops (2). At the Cornell Station that same year a bulletin by H. H. Wing on the Cost of Milk Production (3) was issued.

New Jersey began, April 1, 1896, to keep records of the cost of labor, the kind, amount, and cost of feeds eaten by the dairy herd, and the amount of milk produced by each cow. The results of these studies are found in the annual reports of that station (4).

In 1898 Illinois issued a bulletin on the Cost of Production of Corn and Oats in Illinois in 1896 (5). Eight years later in Minnesota a valuable study by W. M. Hays and E. C. Parker on the Cost of Producing Farm Products appeared (6). Other bulletins on cost studies followed (7), after which there is a noticeable change leading to investigations in farm management (8), cooperative marketing (9), and cooperative buying (10).

As early as 1905 New York State made surveys, the first being An Apple Orchard Survey of Wayne County, N. Y. (11), under the direction of John Craig. In 1911 there appeared an outstanding work, An Agricultural Survey: Townships of Ithaca, Dryden, Danby, and Lansing, in Tompkins County, New York, made by G. F. Warren and others (12).

In Colorado studies were made on the Rockyford cantaloupe (13), and the potato industry (14). The Missouri station published results on Land Tenure (15), Cost of Production on Missouri Farms (16), and Successful Farm Organization (17). Texas also began at an early date to make cost studies, and a bulletin on Cost of Cotton Production and Profit per Acre (18), by G. W. Curtis and J. W. Carson appeared in 1893.

In 1925 the passage of the Purnell Act made it possible for each station to carry on research work in the field of rural economics, sociology, and home economics on Federal funds.

What is the nature of the economic material that a student may expect to find in station literature? It is well to remember that the stations

have been established to do research work, therefore, one would not find statistics on acreage and production. As has been mentioned, the first studies were made on cost of production, followed by publications on farm management and organization (19), agricultural surveys (20), cooperative marketing (21), agricultural credit (22), price studies (23), land tenure (24), cost of marketing (25), economic studies in given localities (26), economic aspects of special industries -- as the strawberry industry (27) and the watermelon industry (28) -- and in more recent years we find studies on taxation (29), distribution (30), and consumption of farm products (31). Practically all of these deal with problems within the State or within the United States. However, at least three have gone far afield and discussed dairying in New Zealand (32), cotton production in Brazil (33), and fruit markets in Eastern Asia (34).

Where is the research worker to look for station material? There are a number of places where the station bulletins are abstracted, indexed or listed. The Experiment Station Record abstracts all station material, that is, every station bulletin, circular, and report; the Social Science Abstract, a new journal published under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council, abstracts station publications on agricultural economics and rural sociology; station bulletins are indexed in the Agricultural Index, but, unfortunately, this index was not printed until the beginning of 1916. Only the station bulletins issued since that date are, therefore, included; they are also listed in the monthly List of Station Publications issued by the Office of Experiment Stations; the Official Record of the U.S.

Department of Agriculture; and the Monthly Check-List of State Publications issued by the Library of Congress; bulletins pertaining to agricultural economics and rural sociology are listed in Agricultural Economics Literature, a mimeographed publication put out by the Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Department Bulletin 1199, with its four supplements, is also a valuable aid. It is a check-list of bulletins issued by the experiment stations from their establishment through 1927 and 1928. The last of these supplements was issued as Miscellaneous Publication 65; and another valuable source is the classified list of station bulletins appearing in the annual reports of the Office of Experiment Stations since 1921.

Under the classification of rural economics, in the annual report of the Office of Experiment Stations, there were 41 publications listed in 1921, as compared to 101 in 1928. This great increase in the number of publications pertaining to rural economics shows clearly that there are many economic problems to be solved, and it shows also that the stations are solving them.

In conclusion it may be stated that the history of the economic work as revealed in station bulletins may be divided roughly into four periods, as follows: (1) The earliest history of economic work gives us publications that deal with specific farm crops or farm products; (2) This period furnishes bulletins in which the entire farm is considered;

(3) It is here that we get our first discussions of regional problems; and (4) The present day gives studies of cooperative marketing, standardization of products, and development of new markets in foreign countries. With what particular phases of agricultural economics the publications ten years from now will deal only an economist can prophesy.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

MATERIAL OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE ON THE ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF AGRICULTURE

SOME KNOTS AND WHAT NOTS IN AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION PUBLICATIONS

By Lucy M. Lewis, Librarian, Oregon State Agricultural College.

A paper presented to the Agricultural Libraries Section, American Library Association, Los Angeles, Calif., June 26, 1930.

A brief study of the Agricultural Extension publications of forty-eight states convinces one that every Agricultural Librarian has an appreciable number of knots to unravel before these publications can be checked and arranged in some semblance of order, which will make them quickly available for the reference use of college and extension workers. In the appended sheet I have tabulated some of these knots, and the states which are publishing them. I do not claim that this list is complete, but it includes some of those which have given us the most difficulty. Many of you may have others.

The popular nature of the Agricultural Extension work has, in some States, led to a multiplicity of series of more or less temporary value to the general public, but of sufficient value to the extension worker to make it necessary for libraries to struggle for a complete file, if they are to meet the expectations and demands of their patrons.

Two knots that confront us, especially in the earlier Extension publications, are irregularity in size of publications in the same numbered series, and a multiplicity of series running consecutively.

The lack of uniformity in publication methods followed by many states may offer an excellent medium for attractively advertising popular ideas of Extension workers, but it certainly presents a maddening task to the librarian who tries to bind in one volume consecutive numbers which may include such varied sizes as $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches, $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 6×9 inches, and a single poster sheet bulletin 13×22 inches. This task is further complicated, when there are (as was formerly the case in our state) nine separate series, most of them running consecutively. It took many hours of labor and much ingenuity on the part of our Agricultural librarian to devise a method of binding those bulletins published from 1909 to 1926 in five volumes of uniform height - but varied thickness - instead of in ten volumes of irregular height. She did so, however, and at the same time convinced the authorities of the value of a single numbered series, so that since 1916 we have a single numbering for the main series. We still have numbered bulletins which are of the regulation height, and one-half the regulation width, but we are gradually working toward uniformity.

Another difficult knot for librarians to handle, is the frequent inclusion in the numbered series of publications which are not meant to be sent as exchanges out of the State, e.g. local club instructions and radio notes. When such publications do not appear, we must write for them, only to be told that they are of local interest and not for exchange. How much simpler it would be if these were issued as un-numbered publications, or in numbered Miscellaneous Series not for distribution outside of the state. We would no longer worry because of missing something which we think we should have, nor would we worry the Extension Service for something they do not offer for exchange.

One of the "hard knots" is the series in which some of the numbers are printed as bulletins, some as cards or posters, and some mimeographed (different sizes, of course), making binding impractical and well nigh impossible.

Another (and some states are still tying this hard and fast) is the inclusion of extraneous material, such as college catalogs, or vocational guidance in the main numbered series.

A nice little "slip knot" is sometimes made by printing a valuable economic series with a beautiful pictorial cover, but no institutional or series identification on the outside. The library page who opens the mail may throw it into a pile of pamphlets for the vertical file, and it may be lost for days before it is discovered, and labeled by hand as a bulletin of the state issuing it.

Our own state has been accused of tying a nasty knot when we printed the Report of the Northwest Prune Convention, and the Umatilla Project Conference without any numbers. These are both valuable economic contributions, coveted by other states when they learned about them accidentally. This knot was unavoidable, however; for although this work was done under the supervision of the Extension Service, it was done in cooperation with the counties concerned, and the counties financed and printed them, hence they could not be published in our numbered series. They are distributed only through the counties themselves.

Probably a frequent source of difficulty encountered by Agricultural Libraries is occasioned by the lack of one single distributing agency for the publications of the Institution, which can have complete charge of and responsibility for the permanent exchange mailing lists. I refer to the irregularity and tardiness in the receipt of regular publications which should be mailed automatically as issued. Those institutions which have a centralized Bureau of Exchanges seem to have solved this problem most effectively.

These are a few of the knotty problems to be solved by every librarian. Most of them can be unravelled with patience, perseverance, and with the cooperation of the Extension Directors and College Editors. From my experience with our own Director and Editor, I feel assured that we will have this

cooperation as soon as they have a definite statement of our difficulties, and especially if they know that these practices are universal problems in effective Agricultural Library service. In conclusion, therefore, I suggest the following "WHAT NOTS" as a Librarian's view of what not to do in Agricultural Extension Service Publications.

NOT TO:

1. Issue irregular sized publications in the same numbered series.
2. Include mimeographed material, printed bulletins, cards and posters in the same numbered series.
3. Include extraneous material such as college catalogs and vocational material in the main extension series.
4. Include non-exchange material in the main numbered series.
5. Not to issue valuable material without number or series designation, or date on the cover.
6. Not to send to Washington for listing in the Extension list any non-exchange material.
7. Not to conceal a valuable study in a pictorial cover which gives no clue to its scientific content, or to the Institution responsible for it.

LIBRARY KNOTS AND STATES WHICH KNOTTED THEM.

Prior to 1920

Irregular sizes in same series	Mimeographed: & printed material in same series	Including College catalogs, Voc. educ. in main series.	Including non-exchange material in main ser. Club, Radio, etc.	Of real value, but with no number or ser. on cover.	Not for exchange, but sent to Wash. for listing in Ext. list
Ariz.	: Arizona	: Georgia	: Kansas	: Oregon	:
Ga.	: Florida (&	:	: Nebraska	: Wisconsin	:
Hawaii	: card posters	:	: Oregon	:	:
Kans.	: Georgia	:	:	:	:
Me.	: Kansas	:	:	:	:
Miss.	: Maine	:	:	:	:
Nebr.	: Michigan (& cards)	:	:	:	:
N. C.	: Nebraska	:	:	:	:
N. Dak.	: Washington	:	:	:	:
Okla.	:	:	:	:	:
Oreg.	:	:	:	:	:
Tex.	:	:	:	:	:
Utah	:	:	:	:	:
Wash.	:	:	:	:	:
W. Va.	:	:	:	:	:

From 1920 to date

Kans.	: Kansas	: Georgia	: Kansas (Radio	: Oregon	: Nebraska
Miss.	: Nebraska	: Ohio	: programs in	: Wisconsin	: &
Nebr.	: Vermont	:	: B ser. but	: &	: Possibly
N. C.	: (Brieflet)	:	: included in	: Probably	: others.
(& cards)	: Washington	:	: exchange.	: others	:
N. Dak.	:	:	: Mimeo. acct.	:	:
Ohio	:	:	: books)	:	:
Oreg.	:	:	: Nebraska	:	:
Tex.	:	:	: Oregon	:	:
Utah	:	:	:	:	:
Va.	:	:	:	:	:
(Farmers:	:	:	:	:	:
Acct. bk.:	:	:	:	:	:
Poultry :	:	:	:	:	:
houses.):	:	:	:	:	:
W. Va.	:	:	:	:	:

States which issued publications of uniform sizes prior to 1920:

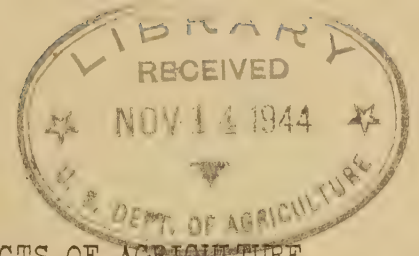
Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, N. Jersey, N. Hampshire, N. Mexico, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, S. Carolina, S. Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming.

Since 1920:

Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, N. Jersey, N. Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, S. Carolina, S. Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics



MATERIAL OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE ON THE ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF AGRICULTURE

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND
OTHER AGENCIES OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

By Margaret T. Olcott, Assistant Librarian
Bureau of Agricultural Economics Library

A Paper presented to the Agricultural Libraries Section, American Library
Association, Los Angeles, Calif., June 26, 1930.

The economic publications of the United States Department of Agriculture are so numerous and so varied in character that it is difficult in so short a paper to discuss all that are of primary importance. Since the best approach to these publications is through the commodity studies, let us assume that an inexperienced research worker has come to us for aid in the study of what the Department has done on the economic aspects of cotton. While we are collecting other material we shall give him the Yearbook of Agriculture for 1921 so that he can get a good background for his subject by reading the comprehensive article on the Cotton Situation (also published as Yearbook Separate No. 877) Then he must have the later Yearbooks to bring this information down to date and he must be warned to consult, not only the index to articles, but also the index to statistics. To supplement these statistics we shall give him Crops and Markets which is printed each month and contains crop reports, market reports, prices, and other statistical information. The crop reports, of course, have previously been issued in mimeographed form on the dates scheduled throughout the season. Other mimeographed reports are issued daily, weekly, five times a year, and annually, giving prices, consumption, grades, and other market information. A list of these reports with a brief description of their contents is contained in the List of Agricultural Economic Reports and Services of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the latest edition of which is March, 1930. (It may be secured upon request from the Division of Economic Information of the Bureau) Also in mimeographed form are the two publications which will give our research worker the latest information on the foreign cotton situation. These two are Foreign Crops and Markets which is a weekly, and Foreign News on Cotton which is issued monthly. We must not forget the Agricultural Outlook report which contain a summary of the cotton situation. For other crops

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the probable trend for the coming year is indicated, but special legislation prohibits the publication of such information on cotton.

Turning now from the periodic reports and annual publications, we must see what special studies have been made. The printed studies will probably be in the Technical Bulletins (formerly Dept. Bul.) or if less technical in the Circulars (formerly Dept. Circulars). The Farmers' Bulletins are reserved for the even more popular studies, but they should not be overlooked. Quite as important as these special studies which are printed in the series of the Department are the so-called preliminary reports which are issued in mimeographed form. Some of them are revised and finally printed, but many more of them appear only as mimeographed reports. It is not the importance of the study which is necessarily the factor determining the form in which it is issued. It can be issued more promptly if it is mimeographed than if it is printed: it is cheaper to mimeograph if the edition is not too large; and in the Federal government the two different forms of publication are paid for out of different appropriations. Since these factors determine to a great extent the form of publication it will readily be seen that the form should not be the criterion by which importance is judged.

Unfortunately these mimeographed studies are not indexed in the Agricultural Index or the Experiment Station Record. In an effort to make them known to the research worker and the librarian they have since June 1927, been included in the list entitled U. S. Department of Agriculture Publications, Economic in Character, which appears in each issue of Agricultural Economics Literature. A careful checking of these lists with the aid of the index for 1927 and 1928 will show what there is for our research worker on the subject of cotton.

For the student of other important commodities there is similar information in the publications of the Department. The major agricultural industries were covered in the series of basic articles which appeared in the Agricultural Yearbooks from 1921 to 1925, and later Yearbooks have indicated new developments in these fields.

The Statistical Bulletins, as the name implies, are compilations of statistics covering a certain commodity or group of commodities usually showing the figures for several years in the past. None of these has as yet been devoted to cotton, but the series is still in progress. Some of the subjects covered are: cold storage holdings; seed statistics; sheep, lamb, mutton and wool statistics; horses, mules and motor vehicles; vegetable statistics; prices of farm products received by producers; and dairy statistics.

The Market News Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which is operated through a series of branch offices of five of the divisions of the Bureau, makes available, either from Washington or from the field offices, periodic reports on the commodities covered by the following Divisions: Livestock, Meats and Wool; Dairy and Poultry Products, Fruits and Vegetables (including peanuts and honey); Hay, Feed and Seed;

and Cotton. Similar reports are the weekly and quarterly mimeographed reports issued by the Tobacco Section. The quarterly is an amplification of the stocks of leaf tobacco reports formerly published by the Bureau of the Census. This work was transferred to the U. S. Department of Agriculture by statute about a year ago.

For the research worker in other than commodity subjects there are certain special aids. For the student of prices there is the Price Situation which is mimeographed each month and gives the trend of farm prices of farm products with a resumé of conditions and probable trends. In the field of land economics there is the Farm Real Estate Situation, published annually as a circular of the Department*. For the general survey of the field of economics there is the Agricultural Situation which is printed each month in order to provide a condensed economic summary showing the high lights of changes in agriculture.

Up to this point we have considered the publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and those publications prepared by the Bureau for the general series of the Department. It remains now for us to consider the publications of the other Bureaus of the Department.

The Weather Bureau in its Monthly Weather Review prints articles on the relation of weather to crops and its Climatological Data supplies statistical information of importance in the study of crop forecasting or in making regional surveys. Also of great importance in making regional surveys are the Soil Surveys issued by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils covering soils and vegetation by counties. Not all counties have been covered as yet but the number is being added to materially each year.

The Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, which would hardly be expected to yield economic information, gives each year in the Chief's Report statistics of imports of the various kinds of bulbs, nursery stocks, seeds and other products which come under the quarantine regulations.

The Department of Agriculture is charged with enforcement of numerous regulatory acts such as the U. S. Cotton Futures Act, the U. S. Standard Container Act, and the Produce Agency Act. For the information on this regulatory work, we should consult the numerous series of Service and Regulatory Announcements, "S.R.A.s", as they are commonly known in the Department. These series should have been mentioned when we were considering our cotton research worker, for Service and Regulatory Announcement (Bureau of Agricultural Economics) No. 92, is on Standards for Cotton Classification in the United States and Abroad; No. 94 is on Official Standards of the United States for American Cotton Linters; and,

* 1926 is Dept. circular 377, 1926-27 is Circular 15; 1927-28 is Circular 60; 1928-29 is Circular 101; 1929-30 is in preparation.

No. 105 is Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States Cotton Futures Act. This issue contains not only the regulations but also a copy of the statute under which the regulations are made. It is a good thing to remember, when looking for the act covering a certain phase of the Department's work, that the enabling act is nearly always reprinted in the Service and Regulatory Announcements. Other bureaus besides the Bureau of Agricultural Economics which issue "S. R. A.s" with greater or less frequency are the Bureau of Animal Industry, Biological Survey, Bureau of Plant Industry, Bureau of Dairying, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, and the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration which issues five different regulatory series.

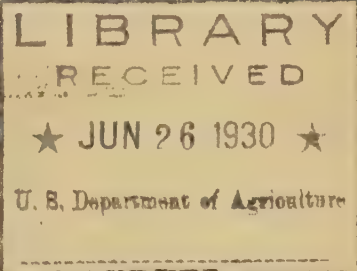
In this mass of economic material published by the Department of Agriculture, information on a specific subject is apparently buried. Fortunately, however, the Department has provided certain tools to help us in our search for this buried treasure. There is Miscellaneous Publication No. 60, A List of Available Publications of the United States Department of Agriculture June 1, 1929, which lists the available printed publications of the Department by subject. While the classification is broad it is very helpful if one uses it with imagination. It also contains a description of the different series and of the printed periodical publications. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, once or twice a year, issues a list of its publications in the printed series, and the List of Agricultural Economic Reports and Services referred to above.

Other bibliographical aids in the use of Department of Agriculture publications include the Experiment Station Record, the Journal of Agricultural Research, Agricultural Library Notes, Agricultural Economics Literature, Bibliographical Contributions and Agricultural Economics Bibliographies.

In this paper it has been impossible to cover, except in the briefest manner, the economic information that is available in both the well-known and the less familiar publications of the Department. But after all, the only way to learn the nature and the value of the information in these publications is to work with them and to study them. It is hoped that this paper may serve as a guide to those who would know how to find this basic information for the research worker in agricultural economics.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics



MATERIAL OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE ON THE ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF AGRICULTURE:

U. S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES,
EXCLUSIVE OF THE U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

By Caroline G. Gries, Assistant Agricultural Statistician,
Foreign Agricultural Service

A Paper presented to the Agricultural Libraries Section, American Library
Association, Los Angeles, Calif., June 26, 1930.

In addition to the material available in the Department of Agriculture and that obtained from the Federal Farm Board, much basic information relating to the economic aspects of agriculture is obtained from other departments and official agencies of the Government. The Department of Commerce probably supplies the largest amount of this material. In this discussion, the essential data used in studying and interpreting the many problems of interest to agriculture are enumerated under the following general classifications: *production, foreign trade, agricultural finance, tariffs and freight rates and*

Production

The question of production statistics arises in considering almost any economic aspect of agriculture. The major portion of these data is supplied by the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, but a large amount of such material also comes from the Bureau of the Census. The material compiled for the census of Agriculture which is taken every 5 years serves as a basis and a check on the information collected and published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Besides this supplementary data on production, such statistics as the number and size of farms, the value of farm land and buildings, farm tenure, farm mortgages and the number and kinds of livestock on farms are also taken from the same source.

Oleomargarine is an important competitor of butter and as such is of great interest to the dairy industry. The Bureau of Internal Revenue publishes statistics on the production of oleomargarine.

When data on the production of certain fertilizers such as sulphuric acid, lime, and phosphate rock are needed, the publications of the Bureau of Mines are consulted.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Any attempt at measuring consumption involves not only production and stocks but also exports, imports and reexports of the commodity in question. These foreign trade statistics are published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. They show the quantity and value of the various farm products purchased by and received from the various foreign countries; the customs districts through which they pass, articles imported free of duty, and those on which duty is paid, the amount of duty collected, etc. In addition to the annual publications, summaries showing the monthly foreign trade of the United States and the trade between Continental United States and the outlying territories of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico are published. Special reports showing the monthly exports to and imports from every foreign country for the principal farm products and the monthly shipments of Canadian grain through the United States in transit to foreign countries are issued in mimeographed form. In order to meet the demand for current information for such important commodities as grains and pork products, weekly releases are also issued.

Prices

With the growing interest in price analysis, the demand for reliable information on both wholesale and retail prices is increasing. Much of this information is supplied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from their reports which contain long time series of wholesale and retail prices for separate products and groups of commodities on different markets, index numbers of wholesale and retail prices and changes in the buying power of the dollar.

Prices in the United States are closely related to those in foreign countries and to make them comparable and to assure that they are properly interpreted, foreign values must be reduced to terms of American currency. The foreign exchange rates used in this connection are found in the reports of the Federal Reserve Board, the average monthly exchange rates appearing in their regular monthly reports, while the average daily rates are issued as special releases.

Stocks

The reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue are consulted for figures on stocks of tobacco on hand at the commencement and close of the year, the quantity of tobacco used in the manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, and snuff, the quantity moved in bond for export, etc.

Agricultural Finance

Agricultural credit is another important phase of the economics of agriculture which is of vital interest to farmers. The Federal Reserve Board is one of the sources for the material used in credit studies. Their reports contain statistics on banks and banking with special reference to country banks and agricultural credit.

Additional information on country banks and banking is also obtained from reports of the Comptroller of the Currency and information on cases of bankruptcy among farmers is taken from the reports of the Attorney General.

In order to compare taxes paid by farmers, taxes on agricultural corporations, income taxes, and similar information with the taxation in other lines of industry, it is necessary to become familiar with the reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Tariff Rates

Tariff rates as they affect agriculture are to be found in the Public Acts and Hearings, House and Senate Documents as printed by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. Treasury Decisions by the Board of Customs Appeals are also used in connection with studies on the tariff.

The United States Tariff Commission has issued numerous reports on various agricultural commodities such as butter, wheat, eggs, and wool, which contain much detailed information relating to the tariff and its effect on our foreign trade.

Freight Rates

Among other important factors to be considered in interpreting the agricultural situation are freight rates and transportation costs. The reports and decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission are consulted in this connection.

Miscellaneous

For the number of people residing on farms, the number employed, wages paid, sex and age, we go to the Census of Population. Likewise, for the number and kinds of agricultural implements produced, for data on slaughtering and meat packing, quantity and kinds of products used in the canning industry, the stocks of drain tile, the quantity of wheat ground in mills, and a large amount of similar information, reference is made to the Census of Manufactures.

The Statistical Abstract published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, although a secondary source, summarizes much statistical information on population, production, manufactures and trade to be found in no other single publication and is most valuable for ready reference.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES, OTHER THAN THE U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, SUPPLYING AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION

The following gives a more detailed list of the departments and agencies supplying economic information, with titles of the publications used and the material to be obtained from each source -

1. - Department of Commerce.

A - Bureau of Census.

1. Census of Agriculture published every 5 years.
Gives production figures which are used as a basis and a check on the production data compiled by the Department of Agriculture. Also gives statistics on farm population, number of farms, size of farms, farm tenure, farm mortgages, value of farm land and buildings, livestock on farms, etc.
2. Census of Population. Published every 10 years.
Gives figures on farm population, by political divisions, occupation, sex, age, wages, etc.
3. Census of Manufactures. Published every 2 years.
Gives information on the quality of wheat ground in United States mills, the various kinds and number of agricultural implements produced, slaughtering and meat packing, canning industry, stocks of drain tile, production of mixed fertilizers, tankage, bonemeal, etc.

B - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

(The compilation of our foreign trade statistics has not always been done by the same Department and changes have also been made in the titles of the publications but since 1913 this work has been a part of the Department of Commerce, and in order to simplify this brief outline it has been listed as coming under that Department. The titles of the publications and the Departments publishing the same are as follows:)

1. Annual publications.

American State Papers, 1790-1820. Published under the authority of Congress after being selected and edited by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives. During this period the years end September 30. Statistics for 1790 cover about 14 months, as shown in the accompanying statement.

(American State Papers, Loc. cit., page 23.) The following statement by Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, was communicated to the House of Representatives, 1st Congress, 3rd Session, on February 15, 1791, along with data on exports for the year ended September 30, 1790. "Sir: I do myself the honor to transmit, through you (the Speaker of the House),

to the House of Representatives, a general return of the exports of the United States, abstracted from custom house returns, commencing on the various days in August, 1789, whereon they were respectively opened, and ending on the 30th of September last. From inadvertence in some of those offices, the space of time prior to the 1st of October, 1789, was blended with the quarter following, which prevented an uniform commencement of this abstract on that day; and there is yet a deficiency of many of the returns for the last quarter of the year 1790, which confines the abstract to the 30th of September last."

Although no similar statement accompanies the data on imports for the same year, as communicated to the Senate on November 18, 1791, it seems most probable that the customs returns on imports also include some imports for the two months, August 1 to October 1, 1789, and that upwards of 14 months are included in some of the returns for the year ended September 30, 1790.

Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1821-1917.
Published as follows -

United States Treasury Department -

1821-1865 - as a report from the Register of the Treasury.

1866-1867 - as a report from the Director of Statistics.

1868-1869 - as a report of the Deputy Special Commissioner of the Revenue in charge of the Bureau of Statistics.

1870-1903 - as a report from the Bureau of Statistics.

United States Department of Commerce and Labor -
1904-1912 - Bureau of Statistics.

United States Department of Commerce -

1913-1917 - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The years end as follows: September 30, 1821-1842;
9 months, October 1, 1842-June 30, 1843; June 30,
1844-1917.

Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1918-1929,
Published by the United States Department of Commerce,
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The years end as follows: In 1918 separate volumes were published for both the calendar year and the year ended June 30; December 31, 1919-1930.

These reports give the annual exports, imports, and reexports by articles and countries. Beginning with 1856 they also include exports, imports, and reexports by customs districts and from 1903-1912, shipments between Continental United States and her outlying territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. (For shipments from 1913-1929 see the Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June and December issues.)

The Statistical Abstract.-

This is a secondary source but summarizes much statistical data to be found in no other single publication.

2. Monthly publications.

a- Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance.

Published by the United States Treasury Department from 1866-1903 and by the Department of Commerce and Labor from 1904-1912.

Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States. Published by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from 1913 to date.

In these publications the total imports, exports and reexports for the month, with accumulations since the beginning of the year are given and usually include corresponding figures for one and sometimes two preceding years. For some of the principal commodities the exports and imports for most important countries are shown. Exports and imports by customs district are not given. Beginning with 1913, shipments between the United States and her outlying possessions of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico are reported in the June and December issues. In addition to the monthly figures the December issues, 1867-1926, give statistics for the calendar year and June issues give statistics for the year ended June 30. January issues, 1927-1929, give the accumulations for the six months, July 1-December 31 of the preceding year and the June issues give the accumulations for the 6 months, January 1-June 30.

b- Shipments of Canadian Intransit Breadstuffs from Atlantic Coast Customs Districts.

Gives shipments of Canadian grain through the United States in transit to foreign countries.

c- Mimeographed reports. Give the monthly exports to and imports from every foreign country for all the principal agricultural commodities.

III - Weekly releases.

a- Exports of Grains and Flour from the Principal Ports of the United States to Foreign Countries. Give exports for the week just closed with corresponding figures for the preceding week, the corresponding week a year ago, and accumulations since July 1 for the last two years. These releases also show the quantity of Canadian grain shipped through the United States in transit to other countries.

b- Imports of Wheat from Canada into the Principal Northern Border Ports. Give imports on which duty is paid and the quantity imported for milling in bond for the week just closed, with corresponding figures for the preceding week, the corresponding week a year ago and accumulations since July 1 for the last two years.

c- Exports of Pork Products from the Principal Ports of the United States. Give exports for the week just closed with corresponding figures for the preceding week, the same week a year ago and accumulations since July 1 for the last two years.

* -4 - Miscellaneous bulletins - see last page
C - Bureau of Standards.

1. Legal Weights (in Pounds) per Bushel of Various Commodities. Give legal weight by States for all principal farm products.
2. Units of Weight and Measure. Give units of length, area, volume and capacity, the interrelation of units and the comparison of metric and customary units.
3. Unit Displacement of Commodities. Give the weight per cubic foot of various products and how they are packed for shipment.

D - Bureau of Mines.

Mineral Resources of the United States. This report shows production of agricultural minerals in the raw state. Some of the items are sulphate of ammonia, lime, sulphuric acid, sulphur, phosphate rock and potash.

II - Treasury Department.

A - Federal Reserve Board.

1. The Federal Reserve Bulletin. Gives annual average monthly rates of exchange in all the principal foreign countries; monthly retail food prices in principal foreign countries, etc. Reports of the information on banks and banking with special reference to country banks, agricultural credits, etc.
2. Noon Buying Rates for Cable Transfers in New York City. Gives the daily exchange rates in foreign countries.

B- Annual Report of the Bureau of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Gives number of each class of special tax payers by collection districts with special reference to income taxes paid by farmers and agricultural corporations, the quantity of leaf tobacco and other materials used in manufacturing cigars, cigarettes and snuff, tobacco manufactured, quantity on hand at the commencement and close of the year, quantity to be accounted for, quantity removed in bond for export, production and withdrawals of oleomargarine, materials used in the manufacture of oleomargarine, etc.

C- Comptroller of the Currency. Give the condition of country banks.

III - Department of Labor.

A- Bureau of Labor Statistics.

1. Wholesale Prices - Wholesale Price Series - Gives annual and average monthly wholesale prices of farm products, during the last two years, the index of wholesale prices of farm products, etc.
2. Retail Prices - Retail Prices and Cost of Living Series. Gives annual and average monthly retail prices of principal food products in the leading markets during the last two years and the annual for 1913, the index of retail prices of farm products, etc.

IV - Interstate Commerce Commission.

1. Reports of their decisions.
2. Annual Report of the Statistics of Railways in the United States.
3. Annual Report of the Statistics of Freight Commodities in the United States.
4. Miscellaneous reports.

V - Department of Justice.

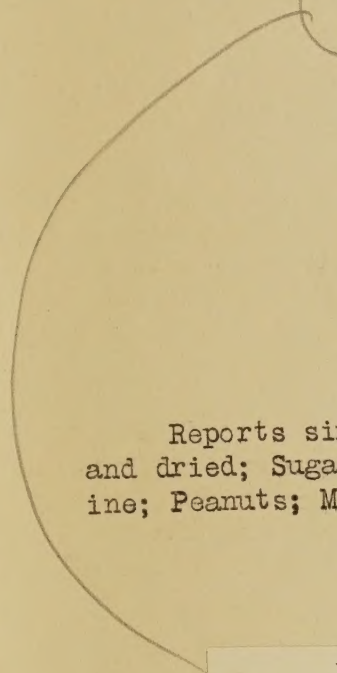
1. Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States. Gives cases of bankruptcy among farmers.

VI - Acts of Congress.

1. Public Acts relating to the tariff.
2. Public Hearings relating to the tariff.
3. House and Senate Documents relating to the tariff.

The above are printed by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office.

VII - Tariff Commission.

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- * a. 1. Handbook of Foreign Tariffs and Import Regulations on Agricultural Products.- Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.
- b. 2. Handbook of Foreign Tariffs and Imports Regulations on Agricultural Products - Canned Foods in Europe.
1. 3. Butter. Investigation of costs of production in the United States and in principal competing foreign countries.
2. 4. Eggs and Egg Products. Gives differences in cost of production of eggs and egg products in the United States and in principal competing countries.

Reports similar to the above are published on Apples, green or ripe and dried; Sugar Beets, Cherries, Corn, Flaxseed, Linseed Oil; Oleomargarine; Peanuts; Milk and Cream; Tobacco; Wool, etc.

--Department of Commerce--
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

